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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

The Senate, the telegraph announces, has finally excluded the Hon. Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland. This is a new outrage on the sacred right of representation.

The cause against Mr. Thomas is that he gave one hundred dollars to a son who was on the eve of leaving for the confederate army in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the father. These remonstrances were proved before the Judiciary Committee, whose Chairman, Mr. Trumbull, himself a thorough-going radical, vigorously advocated the admission of Mr. Thomas. His exclusion is a fresh insult to all the States and all the people.

The New York Tribune admits that the assent of seven Southern States to the abolition of slavery amounts to nothing at all, inasmuch as Congress declares that no such States exist or have existed since the war. If the action of these States, as States, is ignored, of course the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery will still exist.

President Lincoln, in his message to Congress advising the constitutional amendment, said:

The plan is proposed as permanent constitution, and will become such without the concurrence of first two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the slave States.

Secretary Seward, in setting forth the acceptance of the amendment, named Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana, the two Virginias, Tennessee, Arkansas, the two Carolinas, Alabama, and Florida, making, with the North, thirty-two States, and officially pronounced the amendment a part of the Constitution.

But how stands the matter now when Congress assumes, and acts upon the assumption, that those Southern States, which are claimed to have ratified the amendment, were not States and could exercise none of the functions of States? If they were not States, the ratification and the pronouncement of Mr. Seward were untrue, and the constitutional amendment has not been adopted by the requisite number of States, and of course not adopted at all. Dead States couldn't give live votes. So, if there is a particle of truth in the assumption of Congress, slavery certainly exists, under the law, as much as it ever did.

Who will undertake to gainay this?

The New York Sun, Dana's long talied of radical paper, shows extreme anxiety for a split in the Democratic party upon the subject of the Presidency. It professes to be absolutely certain that Mr. Pendleton will receive the nomination of the National Democratic Convention, and the vote of the Western States, but that the Democracy of the Northern States will have a candidate of their own. And it is so kind and accommodating as to suggest John T. Hoffman, of New York, as the best man for Northern Democratic use.

Dana may save himself the vaia and boisterous trouble of impudent interference in this matter. His advice is as detectable as the motive that prompts it. There is no probability that the Democratic party of the country will, after the meeting of the National Convention, be divided either in the canvass or in the election. They will, as the only hope of the nation, give a unanimous support to the man nominated. If Mr. Pendleton be nominated, the Northern Democracy, so well known for their patriotism, their stern and unflinching devotion to the public welfare, and their life-long warfare against radicalism, will sustain him with their unbroken strength. Some few rich Eastern men, calling themselves Democrats, may object strenuously to him because they want their Government bonds paid with fifty per cent more money than the law allows them, but even if they should be so absurd as to show themselves refractory, they will be able to accomplish nothing for themselves or against the Democratic candidate. The country may be assured that there will be no flinching, no recency, no standing back, on the part of the Northern Democracy.

If Gen. Grant thought that he could not, without violating law and subjecting himself to fine and imprisonment, refuse to surrender the office of Secretary of War to Stanton, couldn't he at least, without any violation of law and without the fear of fine and imprisonment, have resigned in time to enable the President to find a successor before the action of the Senate upon Stanton's case. And had he not promised to do this? What apology can he or they plead for the violation of his radical promise?

All of the radical organs, in their comments upon the Johnson and Grant correspondence, keep the strictest silence upon this point. And no wonder.

Kentucky and Maryland have given us a sort of that sort of restoration.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Why do you talk about any "sort of restoration" in regard to Kentucky and Maryland? Did they ever go out of the Union? Were they ever, to use your expression, "wrenched" out of it? Didn't they stay in it, and didn't Kentucky give more soldiers to the Federal armies in proportion to population than your own State or any other? If Kentucky and Maryland have been all the time in the Union, what mean you by their restoration?

A knowledge of the English language is indispensable to a good newspaper, and is a condition of the Free Press. The Post fails short of being a good newspaper, it may be partly ascribed to a defect in an essential particular.—*Detroit Post*.

Very often those most adduced to criticising are most obnoxious to criticism. By the words "our contemporary of the Free Press," the Post must mean the editor of the Free Press. And why speak of an editor as failing to be a good newspaper? Reform your own eacology.

Mr. O'Reilly says that General Grant's habits are unexceptionable. Miles is miles away from the fact.

Honesty is the best policy.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Honesty should regard this as a hand-compliment, coming as it does from an enemy.

Miles O'Reilly says that General Grant's habits are unexceptionable. Miles is miles away from the fact.

FROM NAPLES.

Special Correspondent of the Louisville Journal, Naples, Jan. 9, 1868.

I am again on *terram firma*, I am glad to be able to say, and until I return to America I propose to keep away from "the deep blue sea," "the ocean wave," "the briny deep," or by whatever other poetical name you choose to designate that abominable element which seems to me fit only for the accommodation of fishes. When starting here the advice of everybody was: "Be sure and approach Naples from the Bay," and we did approach it from the bay; but if I keep my sense of this is my last marine movement on any place which can possibly be reached by land. Sure voyages are all very well for sea dogs, I dare say, but I happen not to belong to that family. We were a day and two nights running from Leghorn to Naples, and nearly all the time we were sailing on like a duck in a fit-jumping, pitching, tossing, rolling, so that the only edible place was one's berth, and that afforded on a mitigated misery. I didn't actually lose any of my masts on the passage, but I failed to take several; and every mouthful I took I rather expected to see again in a few moments. Of course, when we reached Naples we were in no plight to enjoy its approach from the sea. It is now night; we got ashore early this morning, and yet my head will persist in keeping up the sea-moan, or, at least, the sensation of rocking upon waves. Every now and then it gives a lurch, as if a heavy sea had struck it. I will here repeat again, and for the last time, no more sea for me.

A contemporary pernently suggests, in this connection, that Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, should be examined as to the authority for his statement in that paper that the radical party are under deep obligations to Mr. Stanton on account of its having been constantly informed of the design of the Administration, as shown by Cabinet proceedings, through information furnished by Mr. Stanton. According to Forney's published statement, Stanton, whilst attending the secret Cabinet sessions, where everything was discussed, and resolved on was a Cabinet secret, and whilst holding himself out to the Administration as co-operating with it, was simply acting as a spy, betraying his official and personal trust, and reporting whatever he could gather up for the information of his radical employers. He was, if Forney tells the truth, as in this case he undoubtedly does, engaged in the regular and infinitely shabby vocation of doing that still issues in vapor over all this volcanic region, it is easy to believe that, as period when the subterraneous forces were more active than they are now, vapor enough might have ascended from the lake to produce such an effect. By the side of Averno is Monte Nuovo, which was raised up in a single night, in 1538, during a season of earthquakes, when eruptions occurred which swallowed up many towns and villages in the neighborhood.

The roof looks out upon the Mediterranean, and as I write the big white breakers are every moment rolling upon the beach with a noise like the boomerang of a canto. When we reached the shore this morning we were instantly assailed by scores of importunate people bent upon taking charge of our bundles and baggage, but fortunately the commissioners of the Hotel de Grand Bretagne, to which house we were destined, was on hand and delivered us from the mob of lazy beggars and quickly despatched us in a carriage. The weather is spring-like, and I am sure we are going to enjoy Naples. It is a bright, busy, dirty place, built on the mountain sides around the bay, and, like those of Marseilles and Genoa, many of its streets are very precipitous. Everywhere in the courts and gardens we see lemon and orange trees loaded with their golden fruit, and at every turn we are beset by fruit-vendors offering bouquets of camellias, geraniums, and roses. Fruit stands are about, beggars swarm. Little donkeys, carrying immense loads of cabbages, cauliflowers, and fruits upon their backs, trot along the streets in every direction, and flocks of milk goats in charge of herdsmen are constantly passing to and fro. Handsome faces with soft and piercing dark eyes, raven hair, and black moustaches meet my gaze on every side. The streets are mostly narrow and all are crowded with a confused mass of odd vehicles, horses, oxen, donkeys, goats, dogs, and people. The houses are very high. Its public buildings and monuments are innumerable. Its population is about four hundred thousand, and it is said to contain three hundred and forty churches, or less than one thousand people. Its atmosphere, though so near the sea, does not remind one, I regret to say, of the spice-laden breezes from the balmy land of the "blue beast." On the contrary, the odors of Naples surpass those even of Cologne. Some of them, I am sure, must be hereditary, and have descended for several generations. They are too powerful to be of recent growth. The fifth of the streets and the people is the most interesting. It is a hundred feet in diameter and about as high—I mean the upper portion of the dome. The floor is of earth, and volcanoes and daylight stream through the broken, vaulted roof. This temple is a whispering gallery, and a person whispering near the wall on one side of the room is distinctly heard on the other. Its echoes are deafening. A party of girls followed us into the temple to dance the *tarantella* for us. One beat the tambourine and sang a monotonous tune, whilst the others executed what was more than any Indian war-dance than anything else I have seen.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW IN THE LEPARD.—In the next number of the *Lepard* we shall commence the publication of a most remarkable work. It is a sketch of the life of St. Peter. By Georges S. Grant, in a series of letters written to his son, the *Lepard* by his father, Jess R. Grant, Esq., of Kentucky. We undertake to say that this biography, surpassing this in interest and depth, will be a decided success.

It is property and business do not enter a effective protest, the result will be the short of general ruin.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Joint Resolution to Reelect Alabama to Representation in Congress—Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Declared Not Entitled to His Seat—Passed by the House of the Representatives—The House—The Legislative, &c.—Appropriation Bill Finally Disposed of in the House—Senate Debate on the Army Appropriation Bill.

XVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The Chairman submitted a communication from the cigar makers of Columbus, Ohio, praying for a modification of tax.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill for the more efficient government of the rebels, and introduced a bill to amend a bill on the same subject, which he said was rendered unnecessary by a recent amendment reported by the committee supplementary to the reconstruction bill, providing that the majority of votes shall decide elections. He also reported adversely to the bill to regulate the service by a court of inquiry.

Mr. Pease reported a bill to enlarge the Cavalry.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to reimburse soldiers for clothing destroyed because of capture.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to restore Alabama to representation in Congress.

Whereas the act of March 23, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for the readmission into the Union of the rebel States, passed March 24, 1867, and to facilitate restoration, providing that the election for the ratification of the constitution of each of the rebel States should have an application of the principles of the federal constitution, and to provide for the protection of the rights of the people of each of the rebel States, and whereas, at the election for the ratification of the constitution of Alabama, the election, in consequence of the hostile and malignant conduct of the people of that State, had not an opportunity to vote, freely and without fear, or influence of fraud, and whereas, Congress is satisfied that the constitution of Alabama meets the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the State, therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the constitution of each of the rebel States, heretofore enacted under said constitution, shall ratify the 14th article of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, said State to be admitted to representation in Congress, in accordance with the laws of the United States.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to make up at an early day, when it would make a statement of the outrage perpetrated in that State in violation of the right to vote without fear or restraint.

Mr. Tipton introduced a bill to remove disabilities from Gov. Holden, of North Carolina.

Mr. Hendricks introduced a bill to amend the act for recording conveyances of land.

Mr. Tipton introduced a bill to grant aid to a railroad from Brownsville, N. C., and to other railroads in that State that are to intersect with the Union Pacific.

Considerable discussion was elicited on the general subject of aid to railroads, by the bill extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, and the bill, which was passed.

Mr. Wilson moved to take up the bill relative to officers dismissed from the United States army by general court-martial.

Mr. Hendricks opposed the motion, urging the continuation of unfinished business, namely, the resolution providing for the admission of Mr. Thomas as Senator.

Mr. Wilson's motion was lost on a division, and the Senate took up the special order.

Mr. Howard addressed the Senate in reply to the remarks of Mr. Trumbull yesterday.

After further debate Mr. Sumner was not entitled to take the test-oath or his seat.

Mr. Conklin offered one similar in effect.

Mrs. Howe and Davis spoke in favor of admission.

Mr. Conness opposed the admission.

Mr. Conklin withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Drake waived his contemplated amendment.

Mr. Johnson closed the debate in favor of Mr. Thomas, when a vote was taken on the resolution for admission, and was rejected.

Mr. Tipton took exception to an inscription on Mr. Blaine's coat of arms, which he had offered was favored by Gen. Grant, remarking that he did not accord with the gentleman's views as submitted to the Committee on Militia Affairs.

Mr. Tipton's resolution was referred this morning to Gen. Grant. The provision in the printed bill, but he objected to the number of regiments to which the army should be reduced, and he desired that the same be reduced to 100,000, and that they be written according to Gen. Grant's dictation, which the committee had adopted.

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The first question upon which the nays and nays were called, was an amendment adding 20 per cent to the appropriation for the construction of the House of Representatives, reported back a bill providing for the surrender of persons convicted of certain crimes, and stated that it be put upon passage.

The bill, as amended by the committee, provides that no person who may have been duly arrested, tried, convicted, and adjudged guilty of murder, piracy, assassination, arson, robbery, or forgery, and who has been sentenced to death, shall be allowed to either remain in the United States; and to authorize the President, on the production of satisfactory proof that such persons have entered or are about to enter the United States, to return or cause to be returned such condemned persons to the country from which he comes or in which he may have been convicted.

Mr. Wilson's motion was lost on a division.

The House proceeded to dispose of the amendments, 56 in number, from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to legislative, &c., appropriation bills.

Mr. Washburn, acting as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, withdrew his motion, and it was adjourned as an amendment to the bill.

The next question up to the yeas and nays was amendment in reference to the Court of Claims, providing that no judgment of that Court exceeding \$5,000 shall be put on the appropriation.

Agreed to—27, 72; nays, 28.

The amendments cutting down the clerical force at the Executive Mansion, and forbidding that officers of the army shall be employed there on civil duty, were, at the suggestion of Mr. Washburn, withdrawn.

All the amendments having been disposed of, the bill passed.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Conness, of Wisconsin, in the chair, when the army appropriation bill was considered.

And then the House adjourned.

Mr. Broome, from the Committee on Accounts, whom had been referred to the Committee on Appropriations, reported a report signed by Mr. Washburn, and the committee, ending with a resolution that the committee be discharged from a further consideration of the bill. It was voted that Mr. McCulloch had disagreed to the report and might present a minority report.

And then the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Representatives Elected from Alabama on the Floor of the House—Changes of Military Officers—Postponement of Senator's Trial—Eight of American Citizens in Foreign Service—President Johnson's Reply to the Baltimore Delegation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The naval court martial, which had been convened at Rock Island, adjourned, and the bill was referred to the committee on Appropriations.

After some debate, Mr. Pile made a point of order, that the proviso attached to the bill for the pay of the army should be stricken out to provide a reduction of the army.

Mr. Blaine consented that the proviso should be stricken out at that point, and then moved that it be inserted at the end of the bill.

The bill was then referred to the committee on Appropriations.

After adopting the new and modified bill, the committee voted to present the same to the Adjutant General.

Mr. Blaine consented that the bill be referred to the committee on Appropriations.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EVENING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

Heavy Reprisal of a Cavalier—Action of the Constitutional Convention—Three Lives Lost on Niagara River—Death of an Ex-governor Superintendent.

New York, Feb. 19.

The cashier of Ezra Goodrich & Co., importers, Exchange Place, is reported to have been shot from a hundred to three hundred thousand dollars of his employers' money in his hands.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday before Judge Benedict, Jas. B. Freeman was convicted on a charge of having extorted money in his official capacity as Inspector of Revenue. Sentence deferred.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.

In the State Constitutional Convention held in Albany yesterday the bill to prohibit the Legislature from striking out the clause authorizing the sale of street railroad franchises at public auction, and the article of militia was amended by restricting the number of the National Guard in time of peace to thirty thousand.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.

George Thompson, Thomas Thompson, and Wm. Alexander were capsized in an open boat yesterday on Niagara river and drowned. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the boat getting in a hole.

The Spiritualist Convention of Western New York convened here yesterday. A large number of delegates are in attendance.

Albion, Feb. 19.

C. E. Johnson, Assistant General Superintendent of the Merchants' Union Express, died suddenly last night at Clinton Springs, of inflammation of the heart.

EUROPE.

LEINPACHTS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Gloomy Prospects of the Turks in Crete—Continued Exportation of Women and Children.

New York, Feb. 19.

Dates from Crete to January 20th represent the prospects of the Turks there as more gloomy than ever. They have been driven from the island, and have suffered with severe losses. The Musselman population are becoming discontented and the troops shown a mutinous disposition.

Sawas Pasha has utterly failed of getting away the remains of his Pashalik of Sophia, having twice been driven back in disorderly flight.

The island is now in a more successful state of revolution than ever before. Arms and ammunition are to be sent into Crete from all quarters.

Women and children continue to flee from the island to Greece. On the 2nd of January a Russian committee landed at Lassithi, and sent a boat from Crete at the Piraeus. The number of Cretan non-combatants in Greece is 63,000. The Provisional Governor has appealed to the Christian powers to send ships for the removal of the Cretans, and has also protested against the cruelties lately perpetrated by the Sultan's mercenaries.

CALIFORNIA.

Probable French Raid on British Columbia—Tresors Wrecked—Railroad Survey.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.

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A big Sheet Anchor was wrecked on Rocky Point near Coosa Bay, February 1. The vessel is a total loss. The crew were saved.

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Gen. Palmer remains in San Francisco till the latter part of February.

WASHINGTON.

Lieutenant General Sherman and the President.

New York, Feb. 19.

The Tribune's special states that Lieut. General Sherman has sent word here that he has written a letter to the President requesting him to send a force to the West, to Washington, to take command of the new military district. This letter is addressed to General Grant, and is to be submitted to the President by his Secretary who will see that it reaches Sherman, asking him not to think of resigning should the President insist upon his coming here to assume the new command.

VIRGINIA.

The Republican State Convention.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.

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Redress for an Outrage on an American Vessel.

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CHINA.

The Recent Change in Chinese Policy.

New York, Feb. 19.

A Shanghai correspondent states that the radical change in policy by the Chinese Government towards foreigners, and the appointment of Mr. Burlingame, were brought about by the influence of the downy Empress, acting for her son, the present Emperor.

Important Decision in a Will Case.

New York, Feb. 19.

The United States Supreme Court, to which an appeal was made, has sustained the will of Mr. Abigail Loring, of Boston, who donated \$17,000 to various charitable institutions.

Tobacco Factory Seized.

St. Louis, Feb. 19.

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Business. There was considerable activity in the tobacco landing yesterday. As it was Saturday and one of our regular packet days, the departing steamers left with fair trips.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Cincinnati AMERICA, 1 P. M.
For Madison DOME, No. 2, 1 P. M.
For Louisville MOLINE, GRAY, 2 P. M.
For Memphis FORT, 1 P. M.
For Nashville FAIRFIELD, 3 P. M.
For New Orleans INDIA, 3 P. M.
For New York BERMUDA, 1 P. M.
For Kentucky river WREN, 1 P. M.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

United States, C. I. C. WILSON, 9 A. M.
Morning Star, Head-on. PAINTER, No. 2, 1 P. M.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

United States, C. I. C. MORNING STAR, 9 A. M.

Florida, Green River, Painter No. 2, St. Louis.

Portland—Bell, Co. S. Indiana, and, Argo.

City Wheel—America, DOME, No. 2, 1 P. M.

Patricia, Empire, Bernice, and Maj. Anderson.

The river is falling slowly, with seven feet water in the canal yesterday evening by the mark, and five feet water in the chute on the falls.

The weather continues pleasant and partly clear. Yesterday the atmosphere was hazy and foggy-looking all day, with strong indications of falling weather. The thermometer stood at 58 degrees at noon yesterday and the barometer falling.

Business at the wharves was lively yesterday. Freight for Southern ports plenty, and departing steamers are going out with fair trips.

DEPARTURES.

Pittsburg, Feb. 20—Noon.

River falling, with 4 feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 29 degrees.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20—12:30 P. M.

Weather mild and hazy. Mercury 42. The river has fallen 12 inches since 6 P. M. Tuesday, with 18 feet water by the Water Works mark. Departures to day—Nightingale, for Nashville; Darling, for Memphis, and Emma No. 3, for New Orleans.

ITEMS.

The Falls City, from Bowlinggreen, arrived and departed yesterday with a big trip.

Captain Tobin's new steamer, Frank Pargoud, was the center of attraction at Cincinnati yesterday. Captain Tobin extended a cordial invitation to our citizens to visit his new boat, which was highly appreciated by them. Hundreds of our most prominent citizens were aboard of his yesterday, and pronounced her the finest steamer afloat.

The Palestine takes her departure for Cincinnati this evening.

The Nightingale for Nashville, Darling for Memphis, and Emma No. 3, for New Orleans.

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FRANKFORT, Feb. 19.

A special dispatch to Mr. B. C. Levi, of Morehead & Co., agents, from Captain McGill, dated Paducah, yesterday morning, says: "Steamer Bell Lee left this port this morning and will arrive to-night.

The Indiana deferred her departure until yesterday, having given way to Capt. Tobin's new steamer, Frank Pargoud, which cleared port yesterday evening for New Orleans. Capt. Neal's health was in bad condition when he got back to this port, but he is glad to see he is recovered sufficiently to go out in command of his popular passenger steamer, the Indiana.

Messrs. Shultz and Miller will be found in the office.

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Navigation at and above Louisville.

From the St. Louis Republican of day before yesterday we obtain the following: At 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday the gorge at Carondelet gave way, doing no damage to any of the boats laid up there. The ice, 7th instant, and wheel of Damars at 12 m. W. of the Wabash, about five miles from the lake, was broken. The only damage was the sinking of a coal barge belonging to the Gartside.

The just found guilty, and the court sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor. His high rank, old family, and influential connections were, however, expected to bring him off scot-free, but he was held in prison until a term of one year. All of his papers, including his certificate of birth, were given to him. The marriage certificate, described himself as a bachelor. The marriage was effected very quietly, but he was not allowed to see his bride until a week after the ceremony. The marriage certificate was issued to him on Feb. 12, 1868, at 12 m. P. M. in the public office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, at Louisville.

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